

WANTED, a SITUATION as BARMAID. Address A. S. Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, an active LAD; one that has been accustomed to stable duties. Apply 354, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN COOK. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at Emerald Isle Hotel, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to pull a boat, and make himself useful. Apply at Hunter's Hill Wharf.

WANTED, a single, middle-aged MAN to garden, groom, and milk 1 cow. S. ASHLEY, 139, Pitt-st.

WANTED, CARRIAGE for about one ton, good to

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN as COOK. Apply to Lady MANNING, Wallaroy, Edgemoor Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, accustomed to Children. 456, George-street.

WANTED, a small CARGO of Nut Coals. Apply at Marden's Wharf, Windmill-street.

WANTED, a PASTRY COOK. Constant work for a steady sober man. W. J. CARTER, Grosvenor-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES, to the waistcoat making. 100, Liverpool-st., near George-street.

WANTED, a respectable **SERVANT GIRL**, from 14 to 16 years. After 10 a.m., 6, Hanover-street.

WANTED, a respectable, useful **GIRL**, 136, King-street East.

WANTED, A **CARPENTER** to proceed to the Richmond River. **Mrs. PAWSEY**, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Golden Gate, 515, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL. Apply Mrs. M'CREA, 625, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a BOY to make himself useful. F. ANDREAS, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; also a NURSE GIRL. Apply 509, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a MAN, to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. SIOBHANSON, 232, Castle-rog-st.

WANTED, Good Cook HANDS immediately.

WANTED, an active steady GIRL, for housework; about 15. Apply 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, two CARPENTERS. Apply to WILLIAM TYLER, No. 1, Napoleon-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, for a farm, and make himself useful. RICE, butcher, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER, for a small job
Apply 9 o'clock Old Ship Inn, Clarence-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, as BOOTER. Sydney and
Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, an active, intelligent YOUTH. Apply to
W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, to make herself generally

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER. Apply to Mr. JONES, 324, Pitt-street.

WANTED, DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT, for the country. Apply at C. C. FINCH'S, 41, King-st.

WANTED, an active MAN, as WALTER. C. W. ROBERTS, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. COLES, Watson's-building, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable GENERAL SERVANT, English preferred, with reference. 71, Dowling-st.

WANTED, Two LABOURERS. Apply M. M'ELLY, Soap Works, foot of Bay-street, Glebe.

WAITRESSES, Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants.

WANTED, a good, steady woman as **GENERAL SERVANT**. 159, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BOY to work in the Bakehouse. A
SHADLER, Hunter-street.

WANTED, HEAD WAITER. Good references
required. Apply TATTERSALL'S, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GROOM. Apply at DRISCOLL'S
Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SHOEMAKER for the country. Apply to JAMES ISBESTER and SON, Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, must be able to Wash and Iron. Mrs. EVELEIGH, opposite Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as **COOK** and **LAUNDRESS**, to proceed to Rockhampton. Apply 33, Macleay street.

WANTED by a respectable young Woman, with good references, a **SITUATION** as **General SERVANT**, in a small family. Address L. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Two **BUTTS**, in any quantity. Apply on

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN qualified to Lecture and explain the Anatomical Venus. Apply at the

WANTED, two furnished APARTMENTS, and use of Kitchen; near town preferred. A. Z. HERALD Office.

WANTED to BUY, a second-hand light Spring CART, and a Saddler's Filling Machine. Apply to Mr. CUMMINS, postleer. Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a COLLAR and HARNESS MAKER, for the country. Apply to Mr. SMART, saddler, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a TINMAN, to make Packing Cases. Piecework. Apply BIDDELL, BROTHERS, 405, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply This Morning and Saturday before 1 o'clock 26

WANTED, a handy little GIRL, to make herself useful. For address apply at Mr. LASTER'S South Head Road.

WANTED, BOARD AND RESIDENCE for a Young Gentleman, in a private family. Address, stating terms, to W. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by an industrious Man, a **SITUATION**, to work in a store or warehouse; has 8 years' character from last situation. Address D.D., 24, King-street West.

WANTED, to rent a **HOUSE** of eight rooms, with garden or paddock, situate within three miles of Sydney; rent about £70 per annum. Address C. R. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PLACE, by a steady, active Young Man; he is a first-rate milker, knows town well, and has always been accustomed to driving. Address S. C., 5, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to PURCHASE the complete Plant, or any portion, of a Boiling-down Establishment. Apply by letter only to H. R. REID, agent, &c., 64, New

WANTED, by a young man, who writes a good hand and is quick at accounts, a **SITUATION** in town or country, where strict honesty and integrity would be appreciated. Address **X. F., HERALD Office.**

WANTED, two good **LABOURERS**, for a boiling down establishment, to go to the Hunter. Apply to **M. McTIGHE**, 129, Park-st., Sydney.

WANTED, a PERSON thoroughly competent to take charge of, and work a number of sewing machines for leather work in all its branches. Apply to JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street; also three MEN to make combs; and two MEN to make short wallingtons—to work on the premises.

WANTED, for the District Hospital, Paramatta, a **MASTER and MATEON**; salary, \$100 per annum, with rations. Applications and testimonials to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed, "Application with testimonials." Applicants to attend personally on the 26th instant, at noon, at Mr. WILLIAMS', Woolpack Inn, Paramatta.

W domestic couples, middle-aged private tailor, young men for a store, a carrier for town, nursery government, and a cook and laundress for Goulburn district; general servants and female domestics for town and country; farming men, gardeners, carpenters, wheelwrights, and youths to be useful. **HAIGH** and **BROWN**, labour agents, 211, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Light of the Age, Highgate
and Liberator
50 casks whiting, small casks
50 ditto washing soda
20 cases ditto crystals
50 ditto pint mixed oils
100 ditto half-pint
20 ditto quart
100 ditto lbs. jams, Batty's
50 ditto Colman's mustard, in, 1lb. 1lb. and 7lb. tins
50 boxes blue

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Sugars, Mauritias, Java, Castoria, Lard and Oils—
Tea, congon, in chests, half and quarter—
Coffee, Java and Rio de Janeiro—
Cocoa, Manila and plantations—
Rice, Patna and Java; soda crystals
Suet, blun, and weighing crystals
K and B, Eleme and Castoria—
Currants, walnuts, apples, Java
Barry chocolate, sardines, salmon
Canned lobsters, white and red herrings, &c.
WILLIAM FARWELL, 140, Pitt-street, opposite Mo-
se & Co's Auction Rooms.

ON SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers, 55
prime loaf **CHEESE**, G. GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamaica
street.

CONFECTIONERY.—For SALE, 30 cases, each
containing of Kellie's superior Confectionery, in 14
tins, assorted; also 10 cases of the same of another
confectionery; also colonial confectionery of all kinds of

M A C H I N E R Y.
Marine, locomotive, stationary, and portable engines
of every variety
Patented machinery, for the steamboilers of post and co-
astal steamers
Patent high speed propelling engines, with surface condensa-
tion and gun-boilers or shallow river navigation
blowing and exhausting machinery, for iron work-
shops, mines, &c.
Patent rapid die condensers for surface condensation, for
surface condensation, for surface condensation, for
Patented centrifugal pumps, air blowers, and hydraulic
machinery in general
Patent oblique-screw screw propellers, for shallow river
navigation
Steam and water valves, hydraulic and screw presses,
double and single purchase crabs, hydraulic and screw
jacks, for raising and sheering machines, hydraulic
lifts, &c.

General machinery for mines, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, dye-houses, chemical works, colonial and beetroot sugar works, saw mills, &c.
 Designs, drawings, and estimates for engineering works and machinery executed with promptness and dispatch.
 The undersigned having been appointed sole agents for the district of the

are coming for the illustrated mechanical and hydraulic engineering. Messrs. GREYNE and Company of London, are now prepared to receive orders for their manufactures, and will be happy to give any information respecting them to parties requiring machinery.

GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO.,
302, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Illustrated catalogue can be had at our office.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:
Liquor, in wood and bottle
Gin
British gin
Whisky
Sherry
Claret
Maretti's champagne cider
Porter
Cox and Co.'s bottled ale and porter
Loe, Hoops, and Co.'s Burton ale, in wood and bottle
Kent hops, 1859
Tea
Coffee
Macaroni and vermicelli
Biscuit's Victorian oatmeal
Bran's mustard
Bean legs
Woolpacks, 50's, 75's
Boots and shoes
Toys
Drugs
Aromatic
Pipes
Ginger beer bottles
Riders coupling
Grocers' weights and scales
California wheat
California oats
California flour
Rum, W.I.
Cheddar cheese
Cork butter
Port wine, in quarter-casks
Preserved grain
Fireworks.

GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO., Lloyd's Chamber,
George-street.

THE SIKKIMPOON METAL, TIRE AND

1. FEE-ROLLEK COMPANY (limited), Liverpool
street, Birmingham, manufacturers of solid and brass
copper and brass tubing, for
Marine and locomotive boilers
Superheating steam
Pump cylinders
Distilling
Condensing
Paper manufacturing
Gas.

Hydraulic purposes, &c.

The undersigned have received the appointment as agents for the above, and will be happy to furnish every information to parties likely to require their assistance, or to take orders for importation.

GEORGE A LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers
George-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—

Office, Cramp, and Co.'s port wines
Cramp's, Suter, and Co.'s, Burdon and Gardner's, and
other famous, French and foreign
Bishop's old toms, ginger breads, and British wines
Hemmesy's brandies, in glass barrels and cases
China, tea, chocolate, and
Dumbar's bottled sodas and ale
Whisky, rum, sherry
Muscovado and black sugar
Teas in chests, halves, and boxes
Arrowroot, salt almonds, and

UX tongues
 Wotherspoon's jams
 Warrick's jujubes and pastilles de gomme
 Nutmeg, maco, Japan soy
 Cork butter, vinegar
 Adelaide flour, silk dressed, and others
 Pigeon and Wilks' blasting, sporting, and rifle powder
 Anglo-Australian Company's phospho-guano
 Patent sperm candles
 Lampair's canvas, tarpaulins, pig iron

W. Doricks, guthy bags, 3-banai bags, tin plates
Culman's starch and mustard
West of England toilet soap, oxide crystals
Dutch oats, blacklead, ink, blacking
Plaster of paris, Norfolk Island drigetones
American clocks, waterproof leggings, and
Invoices of boots and shoes, drapery, &c.
WOLFEN BROTHERS, 31, Macquarie-place, 1st
Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.

NEW AUSTRALIAN COMPANY'S PHOSPHO-GUANO, or is now prepared to register orders for supplying any quantity that may be required, at 25 per ton. Samples can be applied for on application to **WOLFFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3, or** **W. P. Rie-platz.**

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Butler's port, in 1, 2, and 3 down cases
Ditto, hogheads and quarters
Burdon's sherry, in quarter-casks
Geneva, J.D.K.Z., in quarters
Old tom, Lowndes's, in 1 down case
Dawson's ale, No. 3, landing

Whitbread's porter
Bottled ale, Devon's, pints and quarts
Dublin stout, bottled by Dunphy, 3 dozen cases
Kent hops, 1859, 1861 growth
Tin plates
Steel's D. C. Liverpool soap, in 1 and 1 cwt. boxes
Stearine candles, full weights
Tobacco, twist and 10s
Felt hats, new shapes
Adeleide flour

Port Cooper cheese
Rifles, sporting pistols, bullet moulds
Spring steel
Sardines, quarters and halves
Mustard, Whybrow's, 1 lb.
Oilmen's stores, assorted invoices
Golden water liquor, in 1 dozen cases
Leathers, mill bolting, bails
Soda water bottles, in 20 dozen cases
Portland cement.

L EATHERS—Kip, Sole, Rein, Bag, Band, Walbuck, Kangaroo, and Calfskin. LEARMONTH DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

DUBLIN STOUT.—A pure bottled by Dunphy, no
 landing, ex Elms Rock, in 2 dozen cases. **LMAR**
MONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

100

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Ex. Dumas, 44d. The full grand, in superb waltz and waltz, with all the modern and improved designs; the show is accompanied with a certificate of authenticity, being the original by P. and R. Dumas, makers for the Majesty and the Royal Family.

EX. DAMASCUS and BERNARD.—Just imported, Collard and Collard's patent Model Cottage PIANO-FORTE, in elegant cases.

BROADWOOD'S Cottage and Semi-cottage PIANO-FORTES.—In rosewood and mahogany cases.

KIRKMAN'S Cottage Pianos.—7 octaves (trichord), with all the modern improvements. Pianos by other makers, at reduced prices.

Catalogue forwarded on application, free, to any part of the colony.

BOOSEY'S brass and other instruments of the most improved construction.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—Ex. North—An extensive variety of Songs, Piano-forte Pieces, Albums, Instruction Books, &c. BOOSEY'S latest edition of "THEATRE AND POPULAR WORKS," viz. The Golden Rule, The Classical Pianoforte Album, Juvenile Album, 20 Chants; also, a choice edition of Operas, complete with words, for voices and piano-forte.

Also, descriptions of instruments made and repaired by competent workmen.

J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street, next to Threlkeld's auction room.

BROADWOOD AND SONS' Cottage and Semi-cottage PIANO-FORTES.—In handsome rosewood and walnut, with reduced prices to make room for fresh shipments.

KIRKMAN'S grand cottage and cottage pianofortes, in handsome rosewood and ebony, of 7 octaves, trichord and patent repeat action.

AUCHINCLOSS'S rosewood cottage and cottage pianofortes, with patent repeat action, and all the latest improvements.

MURPHY'S full and semi-cottage pianos, in handsome rosewood and walnut, with the latest improvements, in patent repeat action.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S cottage and microchord pianos, in handsome rosewood cases, with registered keys, and certificate of authenticity.

CADY'S rosewood cottage and cottage pianofortes, with patent repeat action.

DALMAIN'S rosewood and walnut, Albert royal pianofortes, very complete.

New Music by Briskley Richards and other popular composers: Roman Vols, Violoncello, and Guitar Strings.

HARMONIUMS.—W. H. PALING, 33, Wynyard-square.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—With option of purchase on easy terms. W. H. PALING, 33, Wynyard-square.

HOPKINSON'S celebrated first-class PIANO-FORTES, in elegant rosewood and walnut cases.

HOPKINSON'S PATENT ENGLISH MODEL PIANO-FORTES.—Paris, 1855.

BICKNELL'S grand PIANO-FORTE, in elegant rosewood and walnut cases, with patent repeat action.

CASTLERAGH-STREET.—MR. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, sole Importer Hopkinson's Pianos.

PIANOFORTES.—By Broadwood and Sons; also, Cottage and Broadwood-cottages, in handsome rosewood cases, with registered keys, and certificate of authenticity.

PIANOFORTES.—By Broadwood and Sons; also, Cottage and Broadwood-cottages, in handsome rosewood cases, with registered keys, and certificate of authenticity.

W. KING.—Piano-forte, Mahogany, Walnut, and other first-class pianofortes always on sale. 71, Market-street.

MERRIS, D. BUTT and SON have just received, ex. Highgate, a grand instrument, consisting of tenor, bass, and contrabass Saxophones, with valves; base, bass, and Contrabass Drums; Clarinets, in brass and iron; and a full and complete description of instruments suitable for military bands.

Tenor Sax-tubes.—In B flat and D flat. Baritone-tubes, in B flat and A flat. Bass-tubes, in B flat and E flat.

Contrabass-tubes, in A flat, in E flat and D flat. Cornets—Corns and Borens', new models; also, the complete set of cornets, in brass and iron.

Flutes.—B and F, 4 keys, patent keys. Clarinets in E and A, 14 keys, German silver, and 2 keys, in B flat and A flat.

French Clarinet.—Flutes and flutes.

Bugles.—In copper, with cord and tassels. Piccolos, in copper and silver keys, mounted in silver, and in brass.

Month Harmoniums.—20, 24, 40, and 48 holes. Portable Flute Harmoniums, in rosewood, 4 stops. Organ Accordion, with and without stops. Chord and flute cleaners (all).

CHARLES and SON.—Piano-fortes, George-street, next to Threlkeld's auction room.

CHAPPEL'S model PIANO-FORTES, equal to the best instruments made, 25 per cent. less in price.

BROADWOOD'S Cottage, Murphy, Frood, Kirkman, and other, for SALE or HIRE.

PALMIST'S grand, upright, and portable instruments, now landing ex. Light of the Age.

HARMONIUMS.—By Alexander's the church, drawing-room, and school.

MILITARY INSTRUMENTS.—Just arrived ex. Continent, from Egypt and South America.

FLAPINA ADELICA.—A small portable instrument of great excellence.

NEW MUSIC by the last Mail, and popular works always on hand.

INSTRUMENTS of all descriptions tuned and repaired.

MOSS, Hunter-street.

REICHARD ROMAN CEMENT.—For SALE at the Stores of MASON, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street.

TWINS (Wales superior).—For SALE at the Stores of MASON, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street.

ON SALE.—Cheap, Lead-pipe, 1 inch, 1 and 1 inch. CONSOLE and TURNER.

ON SALE.—Cheap, Iron Pipe, plain or galvanized, 1 inch to 2 inch. CONSOLE and TURNER.

ON SALE.—Cheap, Brass and Steel Pipes, for lead or iron. CONSOLE and TURNER.

ON SALE.—Outside Window Lights for oil or gas. CONSOLE and TURNER.

ON SALE.—Black-iron Pipe, CONSOLE and TURNER.

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BROADWOOD'S Cottage and Semi-cottage PIANO-FORTES, in elegant cases.

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL. By the Northman.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.
FROM 20TH FEBRUARY TO 20TH MARCH, 1862.

February 20th.
There has been little to note since the departure of the mail for Europe, except the delay of the incoming mail, which has caused great anxiety.

Dr. Cox has been elected physician, and Dr. Jones surgeon, to the Sydney Infirmary.

A public meeting was held at Morphet, at which a sentence of two months' imprisonment, passed upon one Maria Rogers, for stealing an empty purse. It has been condemned, and Mr. Buchanan has been requested to "lay the matter before the Government, with such explanation as he deems necessary."

The members of the Rifle Club connected with No. 1 Company Sydney Rifle Volunteers held their first quarterly meeting for prize shooting, at the military barracks, on Wednesday. The members were divided into two classes, and the highest scores of the second, Mr. Flavel and Mr. McLean.

A shooting match between ten each of the Balmain and Newtown Volunteer Rifle Companies took place at the Newmarket on Saturday. The Balmain men were victorious, scoring ninety-four to their opponents' eighty-one.

During a recent thunderstorm at Jerr's Plains many trees were torn to pieces. The electric fluid was so violent that it was feared that the trees would be blown down. The lightning struck a tree near the house of Mr. J. L. Montrose, and killed a cow.

The half-yearly meeting of the Australian Gravel Company was held on Wednesday, at the Company's office, when a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year was declared. The dividend was paid to Mr. J. L. Montrose, who was elected director in the room of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

Mr. Jonathan Croft, an old and respected colonist, connected for nearly fifty years with the public service, died on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 82.

The *Atterbury* steamer states that at a recent trial of German, Californian, Victorian, and Albany wines, the latter were held to be the best.

The *Wagga Wagga* Express states that several cases of diffuse cellular inflammation from the absorption of poison from the flesh of slaughtered animals have come under the notice of Dr. Morgan, of that district.

A man named John McCormack, residing at Buddi, Hunter River district, was killed on Saturday, by being thrown from his horse against a gum tree. He was at the time the worse for liquor.

The bodies of two men, named Joseph Howard and William Reilly, alias Panberton, were recently found drowned near Gileah. Some horses were standing near, which the drowned men had clearly intended to steal.

Alderman James Byrnes has been elected Mayor of Parramatta.

A meeting for the advocacy of total abstinence principles was held at the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening.

The score correspondent of the *Midland Mercury* states that the crushing machine at Moomba, Denison diggings, realises upwards of two ounces per ton.

There were floods in the Western district last week. Bridges at Evans Plains and at Vale Creek have been washed away. The water was so high that it was feared that the bridges would be completely destroyed.

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The annual general meeting of St. Lawrence's Parochial Association was held on Monday evening, at the C. St. Lawrence schoolhouse, under the presidency of the Rev. W. H. Walsh.

A writ of election has been issued for the return of a Member of the House of Representatives for the district of St. George, New South Wales, in the room of Mr. George Mackinnon, resigned.

The committee at Tattersall's have decided in reference to the postponement of the great Randwick Handicap, that the bets upon all the events stand good, but that those on single events are off.

The question is, however, to be referred to Admiral Rous. A pedestrian match for £100 came off on Monday, on the road near Berrig's Gardens, Surry Hills, between J. Dineen and Charles Challinor. Distance 100 yards. Dineen won easily.

The Rev. Dr. Lang recently delivered an address on the subject of State aid to Religion, at the Baptist chapel, Hinton.

A number of English sports with the accompaniment of a bullock rooster and other good cheer, came off in the Park at Parramatta, on Tuesday, to commemorate the incorporation of the town under the Municipalities Act of 1850.

A youth named William Macnamara, aged fifteen years, died on Monday from the effects of a fall from a horse on the 18th instant.

The late Mr. James Donaldson, a private of No. 2 Company Sydney Rifle Volunteers, died on Tuesday, at his residence, of a fever, after a short illness.

The children connected with the Wesleyan Balmoral Sunday School, had their annual excursion on Tuesday. They went by steamer to Watson's Bay.

A notice of the proposed state of affairs was received from the Government, by a number of men and boys on a party of Chinese, who were en route for Kiohwa. Bruised and beaten as they were, and some of them cut severely, they proceeded quietly on their way, without making a protest.

There has been a flood at Cooma, during which the new bridge in Sharp-street, on the Queanbeyan Road, was washed away.

It is stated that the man Robinson, who murdered Mrs. O'Neil, a German woman, at the Sarsfield, Shoalhaven, about five years ago, has been captured in Victoria.

John Connor, a carrier from Goulburn, has been accidentally killed at Lambing Flat. He fell from his horse while in a state of intoxication, and one of the wheels passed over his chest.

Mr. Alexander Black has devised a set of fish-breeding ponds, to be constructed at the Botanic Garden, near the entrance to the park.

The Albany deputation, which waited upon Mr. Cowper, also paid a visit to Mr. Robertson, the Secretary for Lands.

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It is understood that the Executive has at length decided to accept the services of those persons who have volunteered for the formation of a naval brigade.

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A plumber and glazier, named Burton, has attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a large quantity of spirits of wine.

A man named Michael Lewis, aged fifty, died suddenly at a boarding-house in Clarence-street, from natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.

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The annual meeting of St. Mary's Catholic Literary Society was held at the society's hall, on Monday evening, when officers for the ensuing year were elected. The Rev. Father Sheehy was chosen president.

A prize race in light skills came off on the Parramatta River on Monday afternoon, for a sweepstake of £100 each, the second boat receiving £50 out of the prize. There were four competitors.

The Champion (Gibb and Connor) came in first, and the Hebe (Roderick and Donnelly) second.

A man named Fleming has been killed at Mr. Walker's station, a few miles from Murrumbidgee, by the alleged accidental explosion of a gun with which William Dewe, the overseer, was going out to shoot some crows.

Dewe, having had a quarrel with Fleming some time before, has been committed for trial by the coroner's jury. It is said that Dewe is a man of good character, highly respected, and that his agitation and sorrow at the consequences of the shot were excessive and apparently genuine.

A meeting of the N. S. W. Cricket Association was held at Pochin's on Monday evening, when a fine bat was presented to Mr. Alfred Park, scorer on the colonial side in the match All-England v. the United Eleven. A sum of £10, which had been placed at the disposal of the committee for the reward of remarkably meritorious feats in play, was voted equally between Mr. Read and Mr. Gregory for catches. Mr. Mortlock for back-stopping. Mr. H. H. Stephens for wicket-keeping.

A public meeting has been held at Wallongong, where it was determined to memorialise the Government for a resumption of the Wallongong Harbour Works.

Harriet West, wife of Thomas West, has been accidentally drowned at Milling Creek, Lambing Flat.

The people of Windsor having proposed to present their member, Mr. William Walker, with a "substantial token" of the approval of the people, he has declined to receive any pecuniary testimonial. He has, however, consented to meet his constituents at the dinner table, on any other way which a "laid hand" man can devise for explaining matters connected with his public career.

Meetings have been held at Windsor, both for and against the incorporation of the town.

A woman, named Mrs. Chas., died suddenly from natural causes on board the Portuguese ship *Panella*, at Newcastle.

John Connor, a carrier from Goulburn, has been accidentally killed at Lambing Flat. He fell from his horse while in a state of intoxication, and one of the wheels passed over his chest.

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has demanded. Also that he has demanded from the kimbarn, principal chief, £12,000 dollars worth of oil, beche-de-mer, and tortoise-shell, to be handed over in six months, for assistance formerly rendered in the late war.

A lawyer, named Fian, recently took it into his head, when under the influence of liquor, at Murrumbidgee, to play the part of a bushranger, by presenting a revolver at some people at Spackman's Inn. He was arrested soon after.

A meteor of a red colour, resembling a star of the first magnitude, and having a rapid gyrating motion, has been seen at North Denbigh.

Mr. Henry Garnett, a clerk in the Post Office, shot himself with a pistol on Sunday. A verdict of self-destruction while labouring under temporary insanity, was returned by the coroner's jury. Decayed appeared to be labouring under a morbid feeling of jealousy in reference to his wife.

Mr. J. J. Donovan, M.A. (Sydney), has been elected a fellow of St. John's College, in the room of Mr. W. M. Davis, resigned.

The Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, and the first battalion of the 12th Regiment were, on Monday, brigaded in the Outer Domain.

A man named John Riddell, usually employed as a cook, at Goulburn, made recently a determined attempt at self-destruction by swallowing a quantity of spirits of wine.

The St. Lawrence's Parochial Association, under the patronage of the Bishop of Sydney, Mr. R. L. Jenkins, Mr. Dean Thompson, G.B. Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. T. S. Mort, Mr. Kemp, and the Dean of Sydney.

The Rev. Dr. Lang delivered, on Thursday week, an inaugural address at the Windsor School of Arts.

An old man, named John McCormack, has died suddenly at Windsor, through congestion of the lungs, brought on by intemperance and exposure.

The following additional cases have been disposed of at the Bar at the assizes:—H. D. McDonald, John Nesbitt, and Peter Wiggley, charged with assault and robbery, were acquitted and discharged. Charles Pearson, charged with assault, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in addition to a sentence of twelve months' hard labour for horse-stealing. Henry Place, charged with having attempted to poison his daughter by administering a quantity of arsenic, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

An aboriginal, named Kipper Billy, under sentence of death at Brisbane gaol, made, recently, a desperate attempt to escape, and was shot dead by one of the warders.

John McDonough, aged forty-five, a plasterer, died suddenly on Sunday evening, in a fit caused by intemperance, and by deceased's lying exposed to the sun's rays.

A quarrelsome contest between Mr. John Webster of Mudgee, and Mr. Charles Single of the Nepean, came off at Penrith, on Monday. The latter was the victor.

The storekeepers, Messrs. Horsington and Hewitt, who were taken from Wombat to Lambing Flat, have been "stuck up" and robbed by four armed men: one of the latter believed to be the notorious Gardner. Mr. Horsington is said to have lost £1100, and Mr. Hewitt £500.

The annual meeting of the Burwood Christian Union was held at the Society's Chapel, Burwood, on Tuesday evening.

The crew of the *Nora Orina* was submerged in the breakers at Wallongong, and three men, who were in the boat at the time, were cast out. All were saved; but the mate, who was unable to swim, was insensible when first brought on shore.

The *Klama* Harbour works are progressing very slowly, the late gales having caused a stoppage to some portions through overflowing the excavations.

A plumber and glazier, named Burton, has attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a large quantity of spirits of wine.

A man named Michael Lewis, aged fifty, died suddenly at a boarding-house in Clarence-street, from natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.

A fire broke out at a house in the Western district, and a large quantity of stock and other property were destroyed. The fire was caused by a

of the discourse, the following prayer was read for the departed Prince :—

[illegible]

for the death of H. K. E. Prince Albert, three broadsides were fired from the vessels—two by them in front. Precisely at twelve minutes past six o'clock, H.M.S. Harrier, 17, commenced by signal from the commodore's vessel, firing her starboard broadside. She then fired her port broadside. At five minutes past seven, the ship Miranda, 15, then took up the firing, in the same order, commencing with the starboard broadside. The last three broadsides were fired by the commodore's ship Peloris, 22, in the same order as above. The whole of the broadsides were fired in minute time, and with remarkable precision, being in most instances as if but one report from the commodore's ship. Peloris, 22, was the first to fire broadside, the top gallant yards on each ship went down, and all flags on board were simultaneously struck. A very large concourse of persons assembled on every available spot round the commodore's ship Peloris, 22, to witness the performance. The firing of broadsides occurring only upon very rare and special occasions, the people of Sydney have never before had an opportunity of witnessing such a magnificent ceremony performed by three vessels of war.

Addressees of condolence to her Majesty have been drawn up and numerously signed, intended for presentation to the Governor-General, and the following bodies.—From the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney. The bishop, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England in the diocese of Sydney. The members of the Legislative Assembly. The inhabitants within the electorate of Morphet.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—February 16th, at her residence, Wollongong, Mrs. J. D. Allen, a daughter.

ALLEN—March 6th, at her residence, Stanmore, Mrs. W. V. Angus, a daughter.

ANGUS—March 10th, at her residence, 17, Francis-street, Glebe, the wife of Patrick Austin, of a daughter.

ARMSTRONG—March 1st, at her residence, 8, Bourke-street, Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, of a daughter.

Mrs. Thomas Beaver, of a daughter.

BARNES—March 10th, at No. 196, Collins-street East, Mrs. William Bennett, of a son.

BEHNANSON—March 12th, at her residence, Pelican Hotel, St. James, New South Wales, Mrs. John Behnanson, of a daughter.

BLACKMAN—March 2nd, at Warro, Port Curtis, the wife of Robert Blackman, of a daughter.

BOWELL—February 10th, at New South Wales, Mrs. Bowell, of a daughter.

BOWELL—March 18th, at her residence, Newcastle House, Pyrmont, Mrs. M. Brodzinski, of a son.

BRODZINSKI—March 1st, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. N. Brown, of a son.

DEAR RIDGE—March 2nd, Mrs. E. Brudridge, of a son.

DUNN—March 1st, at her residence, 11, Campbell-street, Barry Hills, Mrs. James Dunn, of a son.

Wooloomooloo, the wife of W. F. Buchanan, Esq., of
CAULFIELD—March 6th, at Ros. Mount, Woolahra, My.
Alexander Campbell, of a daughter.

CADZOW—March 10th, at her residence, Quarrandine
street, Spring Cove, Mrs. John Carroll, of a son.

CLAPIN—March 8th, at her residence, Water-vault-street,
of a daughter.

COWLEY—February 13th, at Merivorth, near Berrima, the
wife of J. H. Cowley, Esq., of a son.

COCHRAN—January 29th, at Colombo Creek, Murrumbidgee
district, Mrs. James Cochran, of a son.

COLEMAN—March 1st, at her residence, North Shore, Mr.
W. C. Cochrane, of a daughter.

CLUGG—March 1st, at her residence, Elizabeth-street South,
Mrs. W. C. Curtis, of a son.

DART—March 1st, at Randwick, Mrs. Edwin Dartnall,
of a daughter.

DALLAGE—March 14th, at her residence, 171, Castlereagh-
road, Sydney, Mrs. J. D. Dalrymple, of a daughter.

DART—March 10th, at her residence, Wells-street, Redfern,
the wife of J. S. Dart, of a daughter.

DE MESTRE—March 12th, at Mosman, Mrs. Shoalwater, Mrs.
de Mestre, of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—March 12th, at Newcastle, Mrs. W. Donaldson,
of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—March 15th, at her residence, 44, Burtons-road,
the wife of the late James Donaldson, of a son, still-born.

DOYLE—February 13th, at her residence, 133, Cumberland-
road, Sydney, Mrs. J. Doyle, of a daughter.

DUGLASS—March 2nd, at Forest-street, Sandhurst, Victoria,
the wife of J. G. Duglass, Esq., of a daughter.

EASTMULL—March 12th, at her residence, Russell-street,
Sydney, Mrs. James Henry Eastmull, of a son.

FARRER—March 12th, at her residence, Woolloomooloo, the wife
of the Rev. T. C. Farrer, of a daughter.

GILFILLAN—March 12th, Auburn-street, Goulburn, Mrs. Isabella
Gilfillan, of a son.

GOENY—February 13th, at Stoke, Carross, the wife of Con-

YARDELL—March 13th, at her residence, Ross-street, Yarradill, a daughter.
YARRIS—February 13th, at Cumberland House, Parramatta, Mrs. James Greig, of a son.
YARRIS—February 13th, at Melbourne, Mrs. W. J. Greig, of a daughter.
YARRIS—March 13th, at her residence, George-street, New South Wales, a daughter.
YARRIS—March 1st, at Pitt-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. James Harris, of a daughter.
YARRIS—March 1st, at her residence, Downshire-place, Paddington, Mrs. William Hisset, of a son.
YARRIS—February 15th, at the lady of Lieutenant Albert Hisset, of a son.
YARRIS—February 15th, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. William Hill, of a daughter.
YARRIS—February 24th, at her residence, Regent-street, King's Cross, Mrs. William Hill, of a daughter.
YARRIS—March 4th, at Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. Yarriss, of a daughter, still-born.
YARRIS—March 13th, at her residence, Dalmain, Mrs. Alexander Young, of a daughter.
YARRIS—March 13th, at her residence, Campbell-street, Mrs. Samuel D. Johnston, chief constable, of a daughter.
YARRIS—March 14th, at her residence, Royal Hotel, Goulburn, Mrs. John Yarriss, of a daughter.
YARRIS—February 23rd, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Yarriss, of a son, still-born.
YARRIS—January 19th, at Rutherglen, Gibson's Hill, Norwood, Mrs. S. M. Levi, of a daughter, still-born.
YARRIS—February 16th, at her residence, 21, Wynyard-square, Mrs. S. M. Levi, of a daughter, still-born.
YARRIS—February 22nd, at Young, Lamming Flat, Mrs. James Leitch, of a son.
YARRIS—February 22nd, at her residence, Pitt-street, Mrs. J. Macintosh, of a daughter.
YARRIS—February 14th, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Macintosh, of a daughter.
YARRIS—February 22nd, at her residence, Paddington, Mrs. Macintosh, of a daughter.

ANNIX—February 19th, at her residence, Francis-street,
 Colonsmooloo, Mrs. Patrick Mannix, of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 20th, at her residence, Francis-street,
 Colonsmooloo, the wife of James Martin, Esq., Q.C. of a son.
ANNIX—February 20th, at her residence, Mount Pleasant,
 Illawarra, Mrs. H. J. Mann, of a daughter.
ANNIX—March 1st, at her residence, Newswall, the
 wife of James Mann, Esq., of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 25th, at her residence, Campbell-street,
 Colonsmooloo, Mrs. Mary Ann Mann, of a daughter.
ANNIX—March 16th, at her residence, Richmond Lodge, Waverley,
 the wife of the Rev. R. Mitchell, of a son.
ANNIX—February 25th, at her residence, Rathurst-street,
 Mrs. J. C. Molloy, of a daughter.
ANNIX—March 16th, at 502, Pitt-street, Mrs. Moom, of
 a daughter.
ANNIX—March 11th, at her residence, Phillips-street, Mrs. Anna,
 of a daughter.
ANNIX—March 10th, at 162, Phillip-street, Mrs. Charles
 Annix, of a daughter.
ANNIX—March 4th, at 187, Macquarie-street, North, the wife
 of Charles Nathan, Esq., of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 22nd, at her residence, George-street,
 Parramatta, Mrs. John T. Neale, of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 22nd, at her residence, 123, Falmouth-
 street, Mrs. John Overman, of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 18th, at Springfield Cottage, Glasview,
 the wife of John Overman, of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 22nd, at her residence, Gloucester-street,
 Parramatta, Mrs. John Overman, of a daughter.
ANNIX—February 2nd, at her residence, Lower George-street,
 Mrs. P. Pilie, of a son.
ANNIX—March 1st, at her residence, 10, George-street,
 Parramatta, Mrs. John Overman, of a daughter.

PETERS—CASTLE—February 24th, by special license James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, M.A., of St. George's, Parramatta, New South Wales, England, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of St. Philip's, Sydney.

FELIX—HARGREAVT—February 27th at St. George's, Sydney, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Mr. William Ferguson, Queensland, to Annie, second daughter of Benham-place, Paddington, to Annie, second daughter of William Hargreavt, Esq. late of Birmingham.

PUGH—WATKINS—February 28th, by the Rev. Director John Reid, L.M.S.W. Faradale, late of San Francisco to Amelia, eldest daughter of J. C. Colburn, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

PYMAN—DICKSON—March 16th, at St. George's—special licence, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, M.A., to Margaret Dickson, eldest daughter of Thomas Pyman, Esq., of Walworth, London.

READ—PETER—January 21st, 1862, at St. James' Piccadilly, by the Venerable William Hall Hale, M.A., of London, to Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Read, 1, Guildford-place, Russell-square, widow of the late James Peter, Esq., of Kent, and daughter of Walter Peter, Esq., of Kent.

RACIER—FITZGERALD—February 15th, by special licence, by the Rev. J. W. Fawcett, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. Fitzgerald, innkeeper, Campbell-kiln.

RIGG—PARKER—March 18th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sydney, by the Rev. J. W. Fawcett, to Ellen, the eldest of Mr. Josiah Parker.

SIMPSON—WALKER—February 26th, at St. Mary's Church and afterwards at St. James' Church, Edward-avenue, Newcastle, Esq., of Bradwell, to Annette Frances Walker, daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of Newcastle.

SERVICE—DONOHUE—February 11th, at the Wesleyan Church, Macquarie-street, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. J. Dwyer, Esquire, Curator of County Antrim, Ireland, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Donohue, of Dublin.

STEWART—DAWSON—December 26th, 1861, at St. Leonard-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, Esq., to Miss Dawson, daughter of the late M. Dawson, Esq., of Hamilton.

THOMAS—GAHAN—January 31st, by special licence, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, M.A., to Catherine Mary Thomas, late of Sydney, to Catherine Mary, daughter of the late Mr. George Gahan, of the city of Sydney, and sister of the late Mr. Henry Thomas Gahan, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, John Walter Gahan, Esq., of Sydney.

THOMAS—HENLEY—Esq., of Sydney,

WISSEK-KENNEDY—March 3rd, at St. Philip's church, by Rev. J. B. Frawley, pastor of the church of Princeton, Queensland, to Kate Kennedy, daughter of Mr. J. B. Frawley, Paddington, by the bridegroom's father.

YATES-MARTINDALE—February 20th, by special license of Mr. R. Frawley, Paddington, by the Rev. W. Watkin, Mr. John Yates, to Annie Martindale, of Dunedin.

DEATHS.

AILEN—March 2nd, at Parramatta, after two days' illness, John Edwin, youngest and beloved son of James and Mary Ailen, aged 6 years; his mother and friends to lament their irreparable loss, aged twenty-one years.

ANDERSON—February 1st, at Wilberforce, Ceylon, he died at the life of Mrs. E. Bennett, aged 78 years.

BENNETT—December 10th, 1861, at his residence, Market street, Sydney, George Henry Bennett, aged 9 years, the son of E. H. Bennett, of this city.

BLAKLAND—February 10th, at Fordwich, in the fifth year of age, Elizabeth Mary, the fourth daughter of Charles Blakland.

HOLLAND—March 10th, at Springfield, Mary Ann, second daughter of William Holland, aged 32 years; she was married to Thomas Holland and bore him four children; her husband and children to deplore their loss. May she rest in peace.

MURPHY—March 10th, at his residence, Underwood-street, Sydney, Edward Brophy, of bronchitis, aged 66; from St. Mary's of Kent. English papers please copy.

PATTON—March 10th, at his residence, 48 Chancery-lane, London, Mary Ann, daughter of John Patton, son of John Bradbury, aged 4 months.

BRENNAN—March 11th, at his residence, Sharp-street, Sydney, John Patrick Brennan, aged 48 years.

BROADBENT—March 9th, at his residence, Underwood-street, Sydney, Elizabeth Broadbent, aged 3 years.

BROPHY—March 13th, at her residence, the Legislative Chambers, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Brophy, aged 60 years.

BROWN—March 16th, at the Beehive Store, Brains Road, Tabour, daughter of Mr. W. B. Brown, aged 3 months.

DULLOUGH—February 27th, at his residence, 34 young-bourne, Victoria, Mr. Joseph Dullough, late of Sydney formerly in the employ of Messrs. Peck Brothers, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow, aged 44 years; he was married to Isabella, on the Blue Mountains, Khoola Kaddies, dau. of Linda and John Burgess, aged 3 months and 21 days.

GALPIN—February 27th, at his residence, 21 York-street, Sydney, Emily Gausel, daughter of A. B. J. Chauvel, aged 22 months.

GLASS—March 17th, Honora, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Matthias Cline, after a short and painful illness, aged 2 months.

COCHRANE—February 27th, 1862, at his residence, 1, Newington-road, Sydney, John Cochran, aged 3 years.

BORN.
JANES—March 19th, at her residence, Mount-Street,
near, after giving birth to a still-born son. Lydia, wife
John Colman, aged 37 years, leaving a husband, six
children, and a family of five children.
DIED.
COLLIER—February 28th, at his father's residence,
Margaret Street, Cannon, aged 60 years, deeply regretted.
CHAMBERLAIN—February 28th, at his father's resi-
dence, Thomas Compton, carpenter, aged 32 years, after
a long illness. He left behind him a wife and three
children to mourn their loss: he was a native of En-
gland. Manchester papers please copy.
CHURCHILL—March 1st, at his residence, George Henry
Living street of George and Arabella Cresswell, aged
37 years, after a long illness.
CROFT—January 18th, at No. 43, Harrington-square,
Trig, Lough, formerly of No. 43, Bedford Row, and
of the County of London.
CURRAN—March 12th, at half-past 3 in the evening,
at the residence of John B. Galloway, Esq., Pall Mall
market, aged 7 months.
DALY—March 3rd, at Daylesford, near Ballisod, Co. Wick,
Ireland, after a long illness. Daily, aged 1 year and
six months.
DAVIDSON—March 3rd, at Campbelltown, Hants,
after a long illness. Daily, aged 6 months and
six months.
DEAR—March 17th, at her residence, 85, Campden
Monitors, the beloved wife of Mr. D. Darby, and mother
J. S. Sheridan.
DENNISON—February 12th, Mr. G. Dent, butcher, Fenritz
of Frith, Kent, England. English papers please copy.
DELHOSSE—March 1st, at his residence, Burnett district,
Paris, France, of the late Colonel Delbosse, Dublin, Ireland, aged 27.
DONALDSON—March 5th, at his residence, Drinist-street,
Edinburgh, the beloved wife of Mr. Melville Donaldson,
aged 51 years, after a long illness. Glasgow papers please
copy. She left behind her two sons, who are anxious to
children to deplore their loss. Glasgow papers please
copy.
DOUGLAS—February 28th, at his residence, 10, St. James
street, Woolloomoo, after a protracted illness, 70
years old. Christian fortitude. James Donaldson, son
and daughter-in-law survive.
DUMLETON—February 17th, 1862, at his late residence
port, Francis Edward Dumleton, at the early age
of 34. His end was peace.
EAGAN—March 1st, at his residence, Parramatta,
New South Wales.
ECKFORD—March 2nd, youngest daughter of Mr. John
Eckford, of Parramatta, New South Wales, and William
M. Macpherson, storekeeper, Parramatta.
ELWELL—March 4th, at his mother's residence, Willamstown,
New South Wales, after a long illness. Deceased was
Brunbury Elwell, aged seven months. Birmingham and
other papers please copy.
ENGLED—March 4th, at the residence of her parents,
Aimee-street, South Sydney, Marianne Matilda, fifth
daughter of John and Elizabeth Engled.
FOLKARD—February 19th, at his father's residence,
No. 10, Ash-street, North Sydney, aged 2 years, after a
long illness.
GALLIOTT—March 4th, at his residence, Newcastle, Mr.
Galliot, in the 76th year of his age. Deceased was
William Galliot.
GREEN—February 28th, at the residence of her par-
ents, 10, St. James-street, after a long illness. Deceased
was, eldest child of Mark and Maria Green, of Swales,
aged six months.
GREY—February 16th, at Greendale, Creok, near
John James Grealy, son of Peter Grealy, of Swales,
aged six months.

[illegible]

TERNER—February 22nd, at the Lambing Flat, The
cause of death was asphyxiation by the weight
caused by the accidental falling in of the earth while
a claim. Deeply and deservingly regretted by his
family.

THOMPSON—February 25th, at Upper Port-street,
and severe illness, Edna, the wife of Mr. James
Thompson.

THOMSON—February 23rd, at Rose Hall, the resi-
dence of Mrs. Alice Thompson.

TIXLEY—January 10th, at Whitty, Yorkshire, age
Elizabeth, the beloved sister of Mr. T. Tixley, of the
firm of Messrs. J. & W. Tixley, of London.

TOLIN—March 11th, aged 77 years, late of Col-
umbia-street, John Tolin, at the residence of her father
WEBB—March 10th, at the residence of her father
street, Furrmotta, Sarah, the second daughter of
WETTERLICH—February 24th, at her residence,
the wife of Mr. A. Wetterlich.

WILLIAMS—March 6th, of diphtheria, at the resi-
dence, Rose-street, Sydney South, Helen, youngest
daughter of Mr. J. Williams.

WILLS—March 14th, at 59, Crown-street, Mr.
late of the Electric Telegraph department, from
an attack of pneumonia.

WILSON—February 28th, at his residence, 10, St.
England, aged fifty-two.

WILLIAMS—February 28th, at the residence of her par-
ent, Woolloomooloo, after a painful illness of
three weeks, Emma Sophia, the only loved daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams.

WILLIAMS—March 6th, at Fairfield, Upper Shoal-
bay, after a long illness, Elizabeth, who had spent
fourteen hours of illness suffering from ascites
and dropsy, aged twenty-two years.

WILKINS—March 1st, at his father's residence, Ad-
elphi, daughter of John Wilks, and granddaughter of
and Arthur Callaway, Truro, Cornwall.

WILSON—March 1st, at his residence, Walter
son of Charles Wilkinson, aged 18 months.

WILSON—February 28th, at his residence, in the
of his age, John Alfred, son of the late Charles
Teg, of Sydney.

WILSON—February 11th, at Burwood, Mary Ethel, only
Mr. Justice Wake, aged nine weeks.

WITHINGTON—February 18th, at his late resi-
dence, 10, Victoria-street, Sydney, aged 72 years.
Mr. William Withington, Francis-street, Glebe.

INSOLVENCIES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY		Estimated Liabilities.
18	Gilbert Middleton, of Adder's Swamp, near Wilberforce, carpenter	\$39 0 0
21	Thomas Benjamin Cook, of Boddoh, Williams River,	197 17 2
	Josee Dink, of Camden, farmer	248 10 0
	Robert Milson, of Kent-street, stone mason	30 13
22	Thomas Withers, junr, of Tambarloora, Hyde, and his wife, keeper (schedule filed)	3899 16 7
	Matthew Everingham, of Oak- field, Leach, and his wife, River labourer	65 14 0
	George Henry Wilson, of Bromington-street, Wool- moooloo, hale of George- town, Sydney, blacksmith	291 9 1
	Thomas Harrie, of Richmond, and his wife, labourer	99 6 0
	John Mulligan, of Elizabeth- street, Sydney, lately read- ing at the Globe, printer	213 13 4
	John Scuts, of Union-street, Sydney, sign painter	41 14 3
	Jacob Andri, of West Maitland, photographic artist and engraver	267 10 0
	Raphael Talbot, of York-street, Sydney, cut of business	1355 19
	Edward Clarence Luman, of Crafton, builder and auc- tioneer	386 0 0
	John Moore, of Palmer-street, Sydney, sign painter	31 15 0
23	John McFarlane, of Meroo, stockbreeder	2267 16 8

March	1 George Sheen, t. of Murph., baker	404 19 4
March	5 Newman and McGirr, of Bussell, storekeeper	2861 1 10
March	5 Charles Cobb Willard, of Bussell, shoemaker	1774 17 17
March	John Newton, of Kent-street, Sydney, printer	30 14 0
March	William Gray, of Jamberoon, farmer	351 0 0
March	James Smith, of Erskine-street, Sydney, bootmaker	65 12 6
March	Patrick Crow, of Bumbury Current, near Campbelltown, farmer	76 1 4
March	6 Agnes Shearing, late of W1. do.	296 13 11
March	10 John Crowe, of Campbelltown, farmer	141 4 1
March	James Tobin, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, publican	234 0 2
March	Thomas Macnamara, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, farmer (suppl.)	572 0 0
March	Edward Westall, of Lachlan, farmer	151 15 11
March	Thomas Moore, of Clarence-lane, Sydney, salesman	54 2 6
March	Walter Kilprie, of Kent-street, Sydney, publican	400 1 10
March	11 Michael Harris, of Kent-street, Waterloo Estate, near Hyde-park, baker	203 10 6
March	George Butler, of Cleveland-street, Surrey Hills, Sydney, wine clerk	32 0 0
March	13 William Cochrane, of Illawarra, farmer	1434 13 0
March	William Bagnell, of Manly Beach, brewer	104 3 1
March	Hughes Jones, of Hunter-street, Sydney, tailor	223 0 10
March	14 Robert Sheiland, of Bussell, farmer	513 0 0
March	18 Charles Newcombe, of Bungaree, farmer	170 8 11
March	Alfred Charles Delohery, of Redfern, agent	64 0 3
March	William Mary, of Boscawen-street, Sydney Hills, out of business	151 15 11
March	James Morris, of Boscawen-street, Sydney Hills, (schedule filed)	17,530 15 0

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

FEBRUARY, 1862.

The number of births registered during the month was 164, viz., 106 males and 58 females, exceeding 54. The births registered in the corresponding year were 165.

The deaths during February numbered 160, viz., 84 males and 76 females.

It will be seen, from the following table, that mortality was remarkably low, being nearly 10 per cent. of the same month in previous years.

Under 5 years.		Total Deaths.	
1857	65	109	
1858	65	109	
1859	54	121	Per cent of deaths
1860	58	101	under 5 years
1861	30	87	total deaths
1862	29	100	

Return of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during February, 1862.

District.	B.	D.	Per cent of Births.	Per cent of Deaths.
1.—Sydney	100	84	184	52
2.—Balmaloe	7	10	20	25
3.—Glebe	7	9	16	22
4.—Newtown	4	9	16	22
5.—Paddington	14	9	26	22
6.—Chippendale	1	1	2	3
7.—Concord	3	6	8	11
8.—Geelong	0	0	0	0
9.—St. Leonards	2	9	10	25
Total.	166	164	223	83

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32	0	0
5	10	0
73	7	9
596	0	0
215	0	0
125	0	0
584	5	7
83	19	1
192	3	7
821	0	0
5	0	0
97	0	0
37	9	0
9	10	0
5	0	0
29	10	0
137	0	0
63	0	0
38	0	0
11	9	0
59	3	0
86	1	6
13	0	0
37	0	0
13	10	0
63	18	0
197	1	11
80	10	0
14	14	0
58	13	4
046	5	10

February,
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> 54-59
> 52-59
> 44-59
> 40-37
> 44-52
> 39-50

Registry
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Deaths.

Total	Female	Male
100	4	4
3	4	4
7	4	4
16	4	4
5	4	4
155	66	89

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.
The report of the meeting to promote the production of Australian cotton will be read with much satisfaction. The whole colony is deeply obliged to those gentlemen who manifest such untiring zeal to augment our exportable products. The present condition of the cotton market shows how necessary it is that a supply should be obtained from the colonies of Great Britain, and that the millions who depend upon this fibre should be saved from that tremendous risk which now creates so much alarm.

His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG was probably right in assuming that whatever might be the fate of the South—whether or not the check in the production of cotton is likely to be permanent—the supply will not so much demand as to reduce the price below the remunerating point.

The question, however, returns what are the best means by which this colony can share in the task and profits of cotton production. The quality of the cotton procurable is sufficiently attested, and the experiments made are quite in harmony with the expectations which might be founded upon our climate, geographical position, and soil. We see no reason whatever for supposing that the same number of skilled hands who grow a given result in Texas, where cotton is grown by free labour—chiefly by German settlers—would not, if placed upon an Australian farm, be equally successful. We may regard the physical possibility of production as a settled point, and the only question which can remain must be brought under the very vulgar but very important formula—will it pay? To this our attention must be carefully directed, and we should not act with the usual judgment of commercial men if, while giving fair weight to all the affirmative items, we rejected those which point in a different direction. We may accept as data, for the present, the calculation of Mr. DE COIN, whose intelligent exposition was heard with very great interest, but whose experience was limited to his own country. He assumes that the labour of a single hand, on ten acres of ground, would produce 2500 lbs. of cotton, 100 bushels of maize, 60 bushels of wheat, and, with vegetables, &c., yielding £89, as the produce of his farm. In the second and third years, he calculates that an additional breadth might be cultivated, and of course an increase of profit would accrue. From this sum there is to be deducted the rental of the land, the cost of its fencing—the seed, the implements, the preparation of the cotton for the market, carriage, and all those expenses which are not included in the personal labour of the cultivator. After all these costs are discharged, the return for his labour is the balance, and the point to be established is that, in the cultivation of cotton, there is a larger return to be realised than from other kinds of labour. This will, of course, depend upon the prevailing rate of wages, because considered at large this will finally govern the direction of industry. In this colony we have gold fields which seem to promise very considerable attractions. True as it may be that steady labour in the field would yield a larger dividend to all employed than is obtained at the mines, we fear that the principle of lottery is too popular to be abandoned. In Victoria the number on the gold-fields is 225,000, nearly half the population of the colony, about 80,000 being actually employed in gold-producing. So large an interest, offering attraction so powerful to the most common tendencies of the human mind, must and does affect every branch of industry. In Victoria these 225,000 persons divide among them, in the first instance, as capitalists, labourers, and traders, say £7,000,000 per annum, or upwards of £33 to every man, woman, and child. We select Victoria because the gold interest there is in its largest proportions, but it obviously operates on the wages of labour in every colony.

This, then, is a primary consideration when we consider the production of cotton, the price of which will not be governed by any local circumstances, but must stand competition with Indian and African labour.

The first question, then, is, will the growth of cotton attract and retain the labourer within reach of the gold-producing districts? To this of course an answer may be found in the weekly returns of the labour agents. It may perhaps be assumed that while a certain proportion are willing to take employment in ordinary industry, notwithstanding the gold-fields, cotton-growing will have a share of followers. Omitting mechanics, we find in our last labour reports that male servants are set down at from £30 to £40; male cooks at from £40 to £60; gardeners, from £40 to £55; bullock-drivers, from £40 to £50; shepherding and hut-keeping for two weeks, £55 to £70; shepherds, £55 to £40; farm labourers, from £30 to £35; female servants are set down from £18 to £30—the average probably not being less than 10s. or 12s. a week for a woman of any ability. All these parties receive their rations, or board and lodging. If we fix the average earnings of a skilled husbandman at £35 a year with rations, and the average produce of a cotton farm, cultivated by one hand, at 3000 lbs., or, according to Mr. DE COIN, after deducting all expenses, at £61 10s., the balance in favour of cotton growing would be the difference—that is to say, £26 10s. This supposition, however, presumes that the £27 general produce is equal to the rations of private service, and it makes no provision for rent, implements, seed, or failure of crop. The question then comes back upon us, looking at cotton production as a question of pounds shillings and pence, "will it pay?"

If, however, we do not see how the labour question is to be met, when we treat cotton growing as a primary employment, it is very different when we regard it as auxiliary, and as a resource of industrious families, whose joint efforts would enable them to raise two or three thousand lbs. of cotton in addition to their present produce. Without any expenditure but their own toil, they may be able to procure a substance as marketable as wool or gold, which whether little or much would add to their comfort and independence. At present we do not see how cotton can be grown on a large scale, but we believe there are some hundreds of families which could raise a bale or two annually, and thus initiate an interest which may at some future time, admit of greater extension. All future time, admit of greater extension. All future time, admit of greater extension. All future time, admit of greater extension.

It is, however, satisfactory to know that our party is in some proportion to the noble empire which it has to protect—that its force will not be employed except in repelling aggression, and that the public spirit of the nation will cheerfully incur the cost, and make the sacrifices necessary for that preparation for war which is the surest security of peace. It is hardly to be doubted that had the navy of England been feeble, her vessels would never have conveyed back the American Commissioners to the sphere of their mission.

The next great gain we have derived is in the termination of all doubt whether England would suffer a distinct and deliberate outrage upon her flag. More than all other nations she is interested in peace. Except in the way of equal commerce there is nothing any other nation enjoys that she can have the smallest motive to desire, but the world had come to think that this love of peace had degenerated into fear—that there was more of the craven apprehension of losing her physical well-being than a magnanimous wish to communicate in the way of honourable commerce—the blessings she sought for herself. There now can be no mistake. Vast as is the British Empire; scattered as are its colonies; diffused as is its commerce; mischievous as war must be in a thousand forms to the interests of a commercial people—all these considerations the nation was prepared to forget, rather than submit for one hour to be dishonoured before the world, or to forfeit the sacred right of showing hospitality—whether to the slave who has broken his chain, or to the statesman who travels to redeem his country, or the exile who has lost his cause.

In the course of the discussions which have arisen we have had the most gratifying evidence of friendly spirit in the great ally of England. Notwithstanding suggestions to the contrary, we believe that the interposition was generous and in good faith, and that it was intended to accomplish what it will not fail to effect—establish in the mind of England a warmer interest in the welfare of France, and a firmer conviction of the fidelity of its Government. It is only a few years ago that the warlike preparations of France compelled England to arouse from her inactivity and give up her loins. At that time all disclaimers of hostile intentions were received with suspicion, and Napoleon's disposition to insult and wrong the British nation was inferred from his apparent growing power to do so. But since that time the dread of France has vanished, because England has felt herself equal to her own protection, and that she no longer lives upon the forbearance of any power, however great. To this state of suspicion, the natural attendant of unreadiness, has succeeded a confidence, both in France and in ourselves. We feel that we are worth the friendship of France—that as allies we can give as much as we ask, and that in reciprocating the sentiments of friendship we are only discharging a joint obligation. France, like America, has indeed the power to inflict enormous mischief upon Great Britain, but neither have the power to do so without suffering in return all they can inflict.

And not only so; we find from the disclosures and discussions arising out of the misunderstanding, how great England has behaved. Her Navy, adapted to modern exigencies by adopting the improvements of science, is now greater than ever the world beheld. After a long peace, interrupted only by the Crimean war, which exacted no great naval sacrifices, we are more powerful in our fleets than were our fathers at the close of the wars of Europe at the commencement of the present century. Our Navy requires nothing but the blessing of Providence, and the guidance of a mind like that which won the victories that have immortalised the name of NELSON. When the hour strikes we may hope, as hitherto, to find the man.

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THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The late difference with America will be attended with some beneficial and, we fear, some undesirable results. The last is obvious enough. It will tend to embitter the relations of the United States with Great Britain, and leave a sense of humiliation in the mind of the Republic more lasting than the loss of a campaign. Had a prudent silence been observed by official men, or had they, still better, at once met the outrage with censure, and removed the aggressor from his command, and despatched in their own vessels the passengers unlawfully taken from a British ship, the transaction would have been upon the whole honourable, and its effect conciliatory. But we cannot but perceive that the menace of Europe and the decisive course of Great Britain have arrested the statesmen of Washington. Nor will that portion of the American Press, who have long cherished unfriendly feelings towards England, omit to exaggerate the humiliation. They will quote the loud eulogies and acclamations with which the aggression was hailed, and the language of proud defiance with which it was vindicated. They will compare both with the rapid termination of the case by the surrender of the commissioners to a British man-of-war.

Of course every Englishman will rejoice that the dignity of the British flag has been maintained, but he may do so with sincere regret that it should ever have been necessary, in maintaining it, to adopt a tone which will wound the self-love and irritate the vanity of our American kindred—leaving a craving for vengeance, which will hardly be satisfied with words.

The advantages, however, which result from the disturbance of our amicable relations with America and their restoration are not less clear. For the first time the public opinion of the world has been arrayed in opposition to a practice, not without high sanction, but which has been often resented by most civilized nations. It was not the voice of France and Austria speaking in behalf of the British nation, but a spontaneous movement for maintaining the liberty of the seas, and placing all maritime peoples within the protection of clear and indisputable law. Even the Americans themselves may be said to share in this victory. By an act of aggression on the part of one of their naval commanders they have forced to immediate and final determination the question of belligerent rights violated in the person of the Commissioners. The case of the *Alabama* will thus stand out in the international law of the whole civilized world as a new starting point, clear, unquestionable, and paramount to all obsolete claims. In this victory man, whatever be his nation, may rejoice. It is another achievement of freedom, and henceforth no man will feel himself accessible to the grasp of a hostile state when once his feet are firmly planted upon the deck of a neutral vessel, when once he is under the asylum of the British flag. There was no danger that England would ever dispute practically the sacredness of such an asylum if offered by any other nation; but in relating the outrage on the Trent she has united with all other maritime powers to stamp with the seal of international authority the glorious prerogative of a free people, to shelter the fugitives of the persecuted subjects of other nations.

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If there are, then, very serious causes of regret that this controversy arose, it must be acknowledged that it is accompanied with large compensations. It has determined a great principle of maritime freedom—it has manifested the power of European opinion—it has shown the decision and courage of the British Government—it has illustrated the resources of the British nation, and it has given a new assurance both to the Old and to the New World, that Great Britain is a power whose honour it is unwise to outrage, and whose friendship it is desirable to preserve.

(Sydney Morning Herald, March 8.)

STEAM LINES TO AUSTRALIA.

THE non-arrival of last month's Mail, and that too, at a juncture of unusual interest, has revived once more the sense of our dependence for news and letters on one particular route, and has awakened a desire for a duplicate steam-route between Australia and the mother country. A meeting has been held at Melbourne to promote the formation of a company to run large steamers from Great Britain to Victoria by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and, by timing the departure of these steamers midway between the dates of the overland mail, something like a fortnightly post, it is said, may be obtained.

The idea of a large fleet of steam liners running direct between England and Australia has always been a favourite one with a particular class, and will doubtless one day be realised. But the time seems hardly yet to have arrived. Two conditions necessary to its success appear still to be wanting, the first being a large stream of passenger traffic to and fro, and the second some improvements in steam machinery as will enable a vessel to carry coal enough for the entire voyage without making a disproportionate demand on the space available for cargo. Neither of these conditions is at present sufficiently attained, although we may be approaching their realisation rapidly—more rapidly, indeed, than those who take doleful views of the future are apt to imagine. The stoppage of emigration to America has rendered a large and useful population available for Australia. All the evidence we have, both in letters and official accounts from the mother country, goes to show that a large volume of immigration could at once be poured into Australia, if only the difficulty connected with the cost of the passage-money could be got over. Had the old system of devoting half the proceeds of the land fund to immigration, which in past years has done so much to populate Australia, been still in existence, its advantages would have been eagerly availed of, and the ships would neither have been too many, nor too large to accommodate all who were willing to come. In the affairs of nations as of men, "there is a tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." But just at this crisis, when civil war in America, and the frequently hard times in the manufacturing districts of the mother country, would have diverted to our shores that stream of emigration which has done so much to fertilise and enrich America, we are unable to avail ourselves of the advantage. We are most unfortunately tied up by that anti-immigration policy which the short-sighted prejudices of the wage-getting classes have forced upon the Legislature, under the delusive impression that to stop fresh arrivals would make better times for those that are already here. The error is seen now even by many who have been loudest in patronising it. But the repentance comes somewhat too late. The false policy is being reversed, though too slowly. Immigration is to be resumed in South Australia, and also in Victoria; and even in this colony a small sum has been recovered for assisted immigration. But these are mere dribbles compared to the sum that could at this moment be easily and profitably absorbed in transforming poverty-stricken British labourers into prosperous Australian workmen.

The Great Eastern herself might test to the utmost her carrying capacities for passenger traffic if a free passage, could be given to the crowds who are willing to come. The golden opportunity is passing away, and perhaps may have passed entirely before we have adapted our public policy to take advantage of it. It is a somewhat dubious consolation to find one's own predictions of evil verified. It is satisfactory, of course, to have been in the right; but it is not satisfactory to have uttered warnings in vain, and to have been unable to carry the people into the right track. During the land agitation of the last few years, how often have we repeated that cheap land of itself would never be of much use in promoting emigration, that land was far cheaper at a pound an acre to the labourer who was brought out at the public expense, than at five shillings an acre to the man who has to find his way out by his own resources. But the doctrine was unpopular, and though it could not be refuted, it was resisted. We cannot charge our memory particularly as to whether Messrs. PARKES and DALRYMPLE ever committed themselves by dilating largely on the immensity of power of cheap land; but at any rate they belonged to, and voted with, the party that did maintain the doctrine. They have now, however, made ample confession. They are in the mother country at a time unusually and unexpectedly favourable for catching emigrants, yet they write out that they can do little or nothing in the absence of funds to pay passages. If they could only pay the whole or part of the passage money of the thousands whom they come upon that are willing to emigrate, they would be able to fill monthly all the steerage accommodation of these steam-liners as it is proposed in Melbourne to build. But in the absence of any large and steady volume of emigration, steam liners could not possibly pay.

The coal difficulty, too, is not yet sufficiently overcome. The consumption of fuel necessary to attain a moderate degree of speed, is still too large to admit of steamers making a direct run to Australia. The Great Eastern, which was specially designed to meet this difficulty, has been in that respect a signal failure. Her coal consuming powers are vastly in excess of what was intended. It was BRUNNELL'S calculation that she could carry coal enough for the voyage out and home. Experience has shown that she could not do more than carry coal enough for the single voyage, and that even then she would have far less space available for cargo than is necessary for a profit. The great steam companies, who find their coal bill a most serious item in their expenditure, are perpetually endeavouring to reduce the consumption of fuel, and we read occasionally of new boats being launched, such as the "Mooltan," for instance, in which some approach is made towards the desired end. But it is only an approach, and nothing more. There is no known form of machinery which has been sufficiently tested on a large scale to justify its adoption that will warrant us in assuming that vessels of seven or eight thousand tons burden can carry coal enough to make the passage to Australia at full speed and yet have a profit-

able cargo space left. The day will doubtless come when this will be possible. Science is at present only on the threshold of discoveries and improvements; but capitalists invest their money not on the faith of what is to be, but on the practical exhibition of what is possible at present.

The promoters of the scheme in Melbourne ask for a subsidy of four thousand pounds a voyage to eke out their calculations of a dividend. This demand alone is sufficient to stamp the project as premature for the present. Screw liners to Australia must depend upon their intrinsic merits, and not upon Government aid. Subsidies will only be granted for mail purposes, and for mail purposes the overland route is beyond the reach of competition. The mere fact that it follows the line of overland telegraph, and that it thus picks up later news on its road, gives it a value obtainable on no other route.

(Sydney Morning Herald, March 11.)

FREE SELECTION—WORKING OF THE NEW LAND ACT.

So far as the free-selection process has proceeded at present, it has been confined mainly to districts that may be called settled. There has not been any very great dispersion of the new class of landholders, most of them having chosen land in the neighbourhood of their former residences, or in districts already more or less occupied. The selections made collusively by squatters in the names of relatives or dependants does not essentially modify this statement, because such selections, though in harmony with the letter of the law, are evasive of its spirit, and they cannot be quoted as proving that land pastorally held by large occupiers was wanted by small agriculturists. Supposing, therefore, that free selection was really required to accommodate a bona fide and not a speculative demand for land, and that the genuine requirements of those who have now made their selection could not have been easily met by a prompt and vigorous administration of the old law—a supposition which is as yet without any sufficient evidence to support it—the experience of the new Land Act would go to show that it was only within limited and easily defined districts that the privilege of selection required to be allowed play, and therefore that Mr. HAY'S well-remembered amendment would have amply met all the requirements of the time.

The principle of that amendment was that free selection should be limited to areas which might from time to time be defined. If that had been conceded, the squatters then in the House were willing to have accepted the bill, and the law might have been passed a year sooner, and with the mutual consent of all parties. But though this would have been a great blessing to the country, it would not have been a great blessing to the Ministry, and could not, therefore, be accepted. It was a necessity to them to keep the land question on hand as long as possible; and, so far from desiring harmony among different classes, their popularity and position depended on their keeping alive a vigorous manifestation of class hatreds. How could they hope to be considered a People's Ministry if they had passed a bill that had been accepted by the squatters? In order to win the support and gratitude of their followers, it was necessary to inflict an injury on their opponents.

Parliament was therefore dissolved, and the constituencies appealed to as to whether free selection should be limited or unlimited—whether the new law should be moderate and sufficient, or whether it should be immoderate and injurious. No pains were spared to inflame the passions of the people, and the Government obtained a triumphant majority in favour of unlimited free selection. The new law has now been passed, and the first burst of land acquisition has spent itself. All the pent-up longings of the poor man have been satisfied, and the result is to show that Mr. HAY'S proposal would have been amply sufficient.

And now, what has the colony gained by this excess of reform, and the indulgence of this bit of revenge against the squatters? It has gained a prodigious loss—a loss which is not so readily recognised, because it cannot be paraded in exact figures. It is easy from a statistical document to show the number of acres selected, and to point to them as clear gain to the agricultural industry of the colony, due to the new law—which, however, they are not. But it is not so easy to show what might have been, but for the deterrent influences of the new law, and of the agitation which preceded it. Yet it is the fact that the colony has missed a great deal of property that it might have inherited. Capital sent out from England for investment has been sent back again. Capital earned in the colony has been taken away by returning colonists in preference to leaving it here. New arrivals, originally intending to settle here, have been reason to change their mind, and have taken themselves, their families, and their money elsewhere. Squatters from Victoria, squeezed out of their ancient holdings by the sale of their runs, have passed by New South Wales and sought refuge in Queensland. The prices of pastoral properties have been depreciated; it has been more difficult to borrow on the security of them. Improvements of all kinds have been restricted. The attachment of many to the colony has been weakened, and the disposition to quit it has been increased. All this must be taken as a set-off against the benefits arising from the selection before survey of a hundred thousand acres that might, if necessary, have been surveyed in three months. The colony has two emigration agents in England working away at the rate of fifteen hundred a year in the effort to induce small capitalists to emigrate, and the only charm they are allowed to operate with is the Land Act. But they will have to work a long while before they restore to the colony the capital of which that very Land Act has deprived it. Nor is it only capital that the colony loses, for there is a steady drain on its labour likewise going on. The exiled capitalists who have gone north, necessarily draw after them a considerable portion of the best hands whom the diminished pastoral employment in our own interior has set free.

Those, therefore, who wish to ascertain how far the Land Act has been a benefit to the colony must enquire not only what it has done, but what it has cost. The losses must be balanced against the gains, and if this is done fairly the only conclusion to be arrived at will be that the Act has hitherto done far more to impoverish than to enrich the colony. Some particular individuals have doubtless been accommodated, and may have gained; but more have been discommodated and subjected to loss. So far as experience has hitherto gone it has simply confirmed the objections to unlimited free selection, and justified the opposition of those who condemned it. The necessity for it was imaginary—the mischief it has done is but too solid. The difficulties connected with surveys and the ever-to-be-deferred payments have yet to be developed before a full estimate

can be formed of the net results of the "great reform." With our example fairly before it, Victoria is prudent enough to decline walking in our steps. We serve as a warning rather than a model, and though in that colony the pastoral interest is both absolutely and relatively less than it is here, prudence and observation have shown the expediency of treating it with less hostility.

(Sydney Morning Herald, March 18.)

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS OF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

LAST week the Bombay was not the only missing steamer about which we were anxious. The safety of the Victoria, which had been despatched to Carpentaria in connection with the exploring expeditions, was beginning to be discussed with some uneasiness—an uneasiness increased by the information that traces had been found in Torres Straits of the wreck of a vessel carrying horses to the Government brand, and supposed to be that of the Firefly. Anxiety on this score, however, is now happily terminated. The wreck of which traces were discovered was not that of the Firefly, though that ship came to grief at another place, not very far distant. No lives were lost, however, and most of the horses were recovered and taken safely to their destination. The wreck of the Firefly, therefore, did not interfere materially with the purposes of the expedition. The object designed by the voyage of the Victoria, which was to land a party at the head of the Gulf in trim to travel southward, has been answered; and the party which went by sea from Melbourne to Carpentaria is, as was intended, returning by land. No anxiety need be felt about their safety, for they have only to follow or keep within reach of beaten tracks to reach settled country without difficulty. The main object of the expedition, which was to discover the fate of BURKE'S party, has been answered long ago. Had the expedition been delayed for a few weeks, it would never have started at all for the intelligence of BURKE'S fate reached Melbourne very shortly after the Victoria had sailed northward beyond the reach of telegraphs and post-offices. The explorers, therefore, will perform their journey in the expectation of making some daily discovery of the fate of the men whose tracks they follow. They will be too intent on this to afford to take the opportunity of lateral exploration. Owing to the delay occasioned by the accident to the Firefly, Mr. WALKER was the first to reach the Gulf, and found BURKE'S tracks. As had been already suspected, it was on the Flinders and not on the Albert that BURKE and WILLS struck the salt water of the Gulf, and, after communicating with the steamer party, and getting reinforced in respect of his provisions, Mr. WALKER returned to follow the trail he had picked up. Under these circumstances, and being ignorant of BURKE'S real fate, he would not be likely to desert the trail willingly, while the camel's journey would probably be too distinct for so good a reason as man to lose them by oversight. But though Mr. WALKER'S southward journey will thus only be a repetition of what has already been performed, it will in many respects increase our knowledge. BURKE and WILLS did not live to tell of all they saw, and the scanty notices in their diary furnish but very meagre information as to the character and value of the country for pastoral settlement. Nor had either of them been engaged in pastoral pursuits, or practised in the art of discerning what is known among squatters as "good country." We shall now, however, have the observations of a veteran bushman, and whose opinion will be accepted as one fortified by many years' experience of pastoral life.

Mr. WALKER'S report on the capabilities of Northern Australia will be the more complete, inasmuch as on his overland journey from Queensland to the Albert River, he crossed a bush country hitherto unexplored, but which, lying as it does in the rear of the new settlements at Port Darwin and the Burdekin, is destined to immediate occupation now that it is reported favourable for pastoral purposes. The brief account as yet furnished, speaks of it in encouraging terms. A still further examination of this portion of Queensland will probably be made by Mr. LANDSBOURGH'S party, for it appears that though he also started on BURKE'S track, there was a probability of his turning aside from it to make for Moreton Bay. There will obviously be no object to be answered by his repeating the performance of Mr. WALKER. The expense incurred, therefore, in fitting out this expedition, will not all have been thrown away, though the results will hardly be in proportion to the outlay. But at the time, and while BURKE'S fate remained so uncertain, it could hardly have been left undone. We must judge of its expediency as it appeared then, and not as it appears now.

Victoria has borne the brunt of the expenses of this exploration, but Queensland, which has also made a small contribution thereto, will reap the principal benefit. Victoria must be content with the glory—the solid results will accrue to other colonies. Very little of the occupiable country which has been discovered can in any way contribute to the commerce of Melbourne. The only portion that was at all likely to do so, that namely between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, seems to have been some of the poorest and least attractive of the country traversed. Cooper's Creek itself will be settled from the South Australian side, and its most accessible seaport will be Port Augusta. Indeed, if we imagine the whole line of BURKE'S route from Cooper's Creek to Carpentaria to be colonised, as it undoubtedly will be some day, a glance at the map will show that all the trade which does not gravitate northward to the Gulf, or eastward to the Queensland seaboard, will find its natural outlet at the head of Spencer's Gulf. The hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude is the western boundary of Queensland, and BURKE'S route lies just about a degree outside that limit. As, for practical colonisation advances, either a new Government must be formed to the north, or the boundary of Queensland must recede to cover this line of country; for, in the rapid extension of pastoral pursuits, wherever a reasonable tenure is granted, occupiable country must be occupied. At present BURKE'S track is in no man's land, for it is cut off from New South Wales, to which it once nominally belonged, and yet lies outside the limits of Queensland.

There are other expeditions afoot besides those connected with the crisis of the Victoria. Mr. HOWITT, we presume, is still hovering in the neighbourhood of Cooper's Creek, where WALKER will probably fall in with him. Mr. STUART is making his third attempt to reach the north-west coast, and Mr. McKIMLEY, with a South Australian party, is somewhere in the north-eastern portion of that colony. Rumours of this last party by the blacks, but the evidence of its truth is altogether insufficient, and we do

not attach very much weight to it. Mr. McKIMLEY is an experienced bushman, well acquainted with the habits of the aborigines, and with as good a reputation for caution as for courage. We confidently anticipate his safe successful return, as we sincerely trust they may, the information they undoubtedly bring will be much to our knowledge of Australia, and help us to fill in considerable gaps in our maps.

(Sydney Morning Herald, March 18.)

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Sydney held a visitation in St. Andrew's Church on the morning of the 18th inst. The Bishop, who was accompanied by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The congregation of St. Benedict's Church, Parramatta, took place on the 18th inst. in the presence of a very large number of people. The Rev. Father, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

UNITARIAN.

A service was held in St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, on the 20th inst., on the occasion of the induction to the pastoral charge of that church of the Rev. William McIntyre, M.A., rector of St. George's Church, Newcastle. The service was held at 10 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of people. The Rev. Canon Webb, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

CITY MISSION.

The anniversary services of the City Mission were held on the 18th inst. in the presence of a very large number of people. The Rev. Father, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The congregation of the Burrows-street Chapel, Burrows-street, held a service on the 18th inst. in the presence of a very large number of people. The Rev. Father, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

SCHOOLS.

A public meeting was held on the 18th inst. in the presence of a very large number of people. The Rev. Father, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. W. H. Savigny has been unanimously elected as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney. The Rev. Canon Webb, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

Additional plans for the new building have been commenced to the Sydney University building, the first portion of the design having been three years since completed. The new building will be a large and commodious structure, and will be a great addition to the University. The Rev. Canon Webb, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, read the prayers at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Canon Webb read the prayers at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop delivered his visitation charge to the clergy. On the 19th inst., the Bishop of Sydney held a visitation at St. James' Church, on the morning of Saturday, 19th inst., prior to his departure on board the mail steamer for England.

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SALES BY AUCTION.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CITY
PROPERTIES.

POTTS POINT
LIVERPOOL-STREET
PRINCE-STREET,
KENT-STREET.

Titles, unquestionable—Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by **EDWARD FLOOD, Esq.**, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY, 9th April**.

The following valuable city freeholds—
1.—CLOPPERS HOUSE and GROUNDS, situate at Potts Point, at present occupied by R. J. WENT.

2.—MARLBOROUGH TERRACE, a handsome row of three-story dwellings in Liverpool-street, between Dowling and Forbes streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Hart, Ryrie, and Steel, together with the cottage at the rear, occupied by Mr. Robinson.

3.—FOUR TWO-STORY, BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSES, situate in PRINCE-STREET, on the western side, within a short distance of Grosvenor-street. Each house contains five rooms and entrance, with a garden at the rear, and is surrounded by a high wall.

4.—A LARGE COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN KENT-STREET, with garden in front, at present occupied by JAMES MANSON, Esq.

5.—TRAFALGAR TERRACE, KENT-STREET, consisting of three houses of six rooms, and entrance hall to each, with kitchen, and other offices.

6.—This property is close to the quay, and immediately under the railway bridge.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
Situate in the UPPER CLARENCE DISTRICT, together with 16,500 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS.

TERMS.—One-third cash, residue by approved bill at one and two years from date of sale, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **THURSDAY, 1st April**.

That valuable property known as **UNDERCLIFF**, situate near the head of the North Branch of the Clarence River, and immediately adjoining the well-known station of ACACIA, GREENOCK, and MARLBOROUGH, in DARLING DOWNS. It is distant about 35 miles from WARWICK, and 120 miles from IPSWICH, and about the same distance from GERRARD.

THE COUNTRY consists throughout of sound open ridge, the timber being chiefly ironbark, interspersed with gum, and a few oaks, and five out-stations, all well watered, and will carry 15,000 SHEEP IN ALL SEASONS.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on Undercliff comprise an extensive residence, barn, and five out-stations, all substantially built, with yards and hedges at each.

With the Undercliff run will be sold the following sheep:—
6500 ewes, more or less, 1 to 6 years.
2400 wethers, ditto, 1 to 3 years.
2800 wethers, ditto, mixed sexes.
106 rams, ditto.

WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.
These are really superior sheep, and the wool always commands the highest price in the market.

Stores, working bullocks, station, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

MORT and CO. are soliciting purchasers to inspect this property prior to sale. It is a sound, healthy, and profitable run.

The sheep are first-class, and from the large proportion of young breeding ewes, now much in season, it is well worth a visit.

Further particulars, if required, can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN ESTATE.
GREAT SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE RESIDUE.
Terms, very liberal.

DAY OF SALE—WEDNESDAY, April 2nd.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY, April 2nd**.

The whole of the remaining vacant portions of the **BALMAIN ESTATE**, comprising in all 160 BLOCKS OF LAND, varying in extent from about 1/4 of an acre to 4 acres each, as follows:—

SECTIONS 4 to 17—70 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 18 to 21—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 22 to 25—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 26 to 29—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 30 to 33—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 34 to 37—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 38 to 41—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 42 to 45—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 46 to 49—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 50 to 53—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 54 to 57—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 58 to 61—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 62 to 65—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 66 to 69—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

SECTIONS 70 to 73—40 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE TO WHITE BAY.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
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LOT 3—TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES, situate in BLANE-STREET.

LOT 4—12 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting BLANE-STREET and other reserved streets.

This is a valuable property, and is situated in the best part of the city.

LOT 5—THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES, built of brick on substantial stone foundations, and roofed with iron.

LOT 6—HANDSOME TERRACE, FRONTING KING-STREET.

with French larch, opening upon the balconies, and they occupy 1/2 of an acre of land.

LOT 7—100 FEET FRONTAGE TO KING-STREET, with 1/2 of an acre of land.

Each house has a good back yard, with reserved back entrance.

LOT 8—BLANE-STREET, with 1/2 of an acre of land, and a portion of the lot at the rear is included in this lot.

LOT 9—CLOSURE OF AUSTRALASIA, and within a short distance of the MARKET WHARF, and all the principal thoroughfares of the city.

LOT 10—A splendid block of 60 FEET FRONTAGE TO CHURCH-STREET, by 220 FEET IN DEPTH, comprising an area of 13,200 sq. ft.

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LOT 8—BLANE-STREET, with 1/2 of an acre of land, and a portion of the lot at the rear is included in this lot.

LOT 9—CLOSURE OF AUSTRALASIA, and within a short distance of the MARKET WHARF, and all the principal thoroughfares of the city.

LOT 10—A splendid block of 60 FEET FRONTAGE TO CHURCH-STREET, by 220 FEET IN DEPTH, comprising an area of 13,200 sq. ft.

LOT 11—A splendid block of 60 FEET FRONTAGE TO CHURCH-STREET, by 220 FEET IN DEPTH, comprising an area of 13,200 sq. ft.

LOT 12—A splendid block of 60 FEET FRONTAGE TO CHURCH-STREET, by 220 FEET IN DEPTH, comprising an area of 13,200 sq. ft.

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LOT 37—A splendid block of 60 FEET FRONTAGE TO CHURCH-STREET, by 220 FEET IN DEPTH, comprising an area of 13,200 sq. ft.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Extensive Sale of valuable Freeholds, comprising **LOT 1—THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES**, situate in KING-STREET.

LOT 2—LARGE

TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Many complaints are made by ladies and gentlemen who wear boots, in many cases not without good reason. A slight mistake is sufficient to damage the whole design of the cutter, which will affect both fit and comfort to the wearer; the greatest care and attention as well as superior skill, is required to avoid such ill consequences.

CHARLES BOVIS is happy to state he has been most successful for giving the greatest satisfaction to his English and Colonial boots have obtained the first reputation in this colony.

CHARLES BOVIS, practical bootmaker and Importer of Customers Home and Foreign.

M.R. THE BOYS, 50, King-street, Sydney.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR, in 50 lb. bags.
Seed out, first quality
Maltin barley.
On SALE by the undersigned, **GEORGE A. LLOYD**
and CO.

DELALDE FLOUR, now landing, ex Balchuth
Mandarin, Athol—Magary's, Duffield's, Giles', and
Smith's. **N. CASTON, S. Macquarie-place.**

DELALDE BRAN. **N. CASTON, S. Macquarie-**
place.

DELALDE WHEAT. **N. CASTON, S. Macquarie-**
place.

CAMBODIA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Sardines, and Bell and

EX HIGHFLYER.—Barry's chicory, Colman's blue mustards, starch, groats, H. and P. biscuits; Taylor's homeopathic cocoa, chocolate; currants, Eleme raisins, 1 lb. each; salmon, York hams, fine candle cotton. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

Wetherup's assorted confectionery and jams
Glenfield patent starch, Belmont noodles
Patent safety and tape fuse in tin-lined casks
Galvanized corrugated iron, Morewood and Co.'s, and
Hamilton's
Muntz yellow metal and nails, Europe rope
Boiler plate, rivets, angle iron, sheet zinc, and nails
8 H. P. engines and 12 H. P. steam boiler
Vulcanized indiarubber belting, oakum
Wholesale and retail

PORT COOPER, CHERRY.—Twenty cases, landing in prime condition, on Lord Ashley, & Co., LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and G. A., Charlotte.

OLD PORT.—Hornada, 6-grape, vintage 1851.—Cen-
naiscurs are respectfully invited to taste this de-
licious wine, which competent judges have declared var-
iously superior to the best samplings generally imported. In
cases of 12 bottles each, for sale by J. S. SAGE,
MILLER, and CO. 82, New Pitt-street North.

L.E. Alloupy, & Co., Base, and other brands,
Port—Prime old tawny, various brands, pinks and
cherry, pale and golden

Australian wine, ditto ditto.

SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 62, New Pitt-street North.

PUBLICANS and others.—Port and sherry on draught and bottled. Champagne equal to London and already
pinnacle rum, delicious sherry, in wood and bottle.

SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 62, New Pitt-street North.

E. LUM, for SHIPS, hopheads, quarters, &c.
Bottle stout, and stout for the market, porter
Brandy Madeira, a delicious wine, ports and sherry.

SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 62, New Pitt-street.

P **O** **R** **D** **S** **A** **N** **C** **H** **A** **L** **E** **N**

Portable door-action steam alarm.

Alarm valves, Burdon's patent vacuum valves.

Glifford's patented valve injectors.

Files, assorted, bolts, nuts, and washers ditto.

Flat plates, single iron and steel, and rivets.

Scott's patent vulcan cement, cast buckles.

Shovels, round and square; paddle bolts.

Vulcanized indiarubber and Swiss' patent pecking
Flax yarn packing, red and white lead
Frasco's patent, bottled and raw paint oil
Greenish white
Belmont sperm candles, &c. &c.
W. N. DAVIDSON, 61, Sussex-street, near Erskine-
road.

A MERICAN Carriages for SALE, of every description,
very cheap, at HOLT and ANGUS', Castle-gate-st.
W. N. DAVIDSON, 61, Sussex-street, near Erskine-
road.

BANGLO SLATE YARD, New Pitt-street—York-
shire and Scotch Flagging. R. WYNNIE.

CITY CEMENT and Drain Pipe Depot, New Pitt-
street—Marble Slabs. R. WYNNIE.

GALVANIZED IRON, 6, 7, and 8 feet, and Sheet
ZINC. R. WYNNIE.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces, Kerne's Marble Compa-
ny. R. WYNNIE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

ACHLAN DIGGINGS.—For SALE, a first-class
Spring CART, (beautifully fitted), Set Shaft and
Breeching complete. The lot just
come off the roads, Clarence and Richmond Road, Kent-st.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board, at Mrs.
DEAN'S, 19, O'Connell-st., near HERALD OFFICE.

FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY.—To LET,
HOTEL, situated centre of George-street. Apply
to H. VAUGHAN, King and Phillip streets.

APARTMENTS, with board; no present lodgers,
pleasant situation. Cards, Messrs. PARROT,
Brother.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, MRS. ELDERS, 294, and
296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street, from 21 s.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, for a Gentlemen, in a
private family, at Woolloomooloo. ZETA, HERALD
OFFICE.

B **BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, and provide separate **BOARD** apartments if required, at Mrs. CAHNEY'S, No. 50 Pitt-street.

B **BOARD AND RESIDENCE—THOMAS'**, 50, York-street, Sydney. Established six years. For apartment and **BOARD** and Five minutes' walk from the Post Office. Terms, from £1. No runners.

B **BALMAIN—TO LET**, a delightful waterside **RESIDENCE**, six rooms, cellar, beautiful gardens, bath, and all modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. S. BISHOP-COULT, 178, Pitt-street; or E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

B **BISHOP-COULT—TO LET**, Furnished, with possession in March, the **RESIDENCE** of the Bishop of Sydney. For particulars apply to H. K. BISHOP-COULT, 178, Pitt-street.

B **BALMAIN EAST—TO BE LET**, a most detached **COITAGE**, with good garden. Apply to E.

CHARMAY, grocer, Balmata.

CROWN-STREET, Surry Hills.—To LET, No. 282, CROWN-STREET, Surry Hills, comfortable house for immediate possession. Apply to **MORF** and **CO**, Pitt-street.

CHARLOTTE-PLACE, near George-street, **STORE**, Dwelling-house, and offices, together with large garden, with a well, **Hart** & **Co**, a week; lease paid.

W. P. WOOLCOT, Corn, Houses and land agent, Exchange Corner.

EXCELLENT BOARD, for one respectable Man; 5s. 6d. per week, washing included. 146, Gloucester-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for a Lady or Gentleman. 88, William-terrace, Stanley-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, for a steady man or woman. Rent, 5s. per week. 61, Market-street.

HOUSE TO LET. Rent 7s. per week. Golden Gate,
N. E. corner of Charlotte and Harrison-sts.
TO LET, either together or separately, **HOUSE and**
GARAGE, corner of Charlotte-place and Harrison-street,
—the whole in thorough repair. **THOMAS DAWSON,**
—the whole in thorough repair. 44 George-st.

NEWTOWN. Two Brothers or Friends can be
accommodated with **BOARD and RESIDENCE** in
a respectable family, near the Railway Station. For cards
and addresses apply at 476, George-st.

NORTH SHORE. TO LET, a good seven-roomed
house with garden, command of view, and
a splendid view at the head Levee Bay; also, a
four-room Cottage and kitchen; all stone-built, and good
water. Apply **JOHN CARR.**

ROOMS TO LET. Furnished or Unfurnished, at No.

NO LRT. one or two large BEDROOMS, furnished,
92, Woolloomooloo street, opposite St. Kilda House.

NO LRT. four ROOMS and Kitchen, 31, Hunter-
street. Apply JULIUS ROGAERT.

NO LRT. SHOP, William-street, ten rooms; South
Head Road, four rooms. FOSBER, King-street.

NO LRT. the DWELLING-HOUSE and Premises
15, O'Connell-street, to bookkeepers, at the
instance of Mr. JOHN SMITH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

NO LRT. a COTTAGE in Bourke-street, Surry Hills,
6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; well of water
under the house and garden. Apply to the advertiser.

NO LRT. at low rent, comfortable 6-roomed HOUSE,
3, Bankers'-buildings, Prince-street. Water and
gasage paid.

NO LRT. No. 5, Burdett-terrace, Hyde Park.

NO. 1 LIT. two miles from Burwood, COTTAGE; four
rooms, furnished; garden ground, stables, &c.;
rent \$20 per annum. Also 60 Acres, fenced. W.
HEDMAN, *opposite Sydney University*.

NO. 2 LIT. a **GEOGRAPHY ESTABLISHMENT**, situ-
ated in a good business, at the corner of Judge and Weather-
sfield streets. Rent low. The present owner (with
regret) must unavoidably leave. Apply on the premises.

Notice.—In order to meet the desire of purchasers, our Sales of **Unbroken Stock** will from this date be held in the Haymarket Yards, Campbell-street, until the completion of our new yards now in course of erection.

S. C. BURY and CO.,
Highly Important Auction Sale of Patent Iron Stable Mounting, complete, for 2 stalls.
Patent Lever Ladder Frames

To General Inauguration
To Stationers, and others.
* * * Drawings can be inspected in the Rooms.
Without any reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, **THIS DAY, March 21st,**
1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, viz. :—
8 sets patent iron stable mounting, complete for 8
stalls
7 patent lever letter presses, with books complete
7 large iron yard pumps.
Intending purchasers are particularly desired to inspect
now at the Rooms.

Terms at sale,
FRIDAY, March 21, 1862.

Most Important Sale of
Public Hall Stoves
Kent Grates, with fronts
Parlour Stoves
Half Register Stoves
Register Stoves
Ground Vent Registered Stoves
Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, and Covers, &c.

To Ironmongers
To Builders
To Contractors
To Buyers for the Interior.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank:
Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 31,
1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, viz.,
12 goodie hall stoves
10 Kent grates, with fronts
6 parlour stoves
8 hall register stoves
12 register ditto
12 ground front registered stoves
3 tons iron pots, 24, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
3 tons camp ovens, 12 to 18.
. The attention of the trade and others is recommended to
the above important sale, the whole being for bona fide
sale.
Terms at sale.
Wm. Cramo, Owners and Auctioneers.

To Ironmongers
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, **THIS DAY, March 21st,**
11 o'clock precisely,
200 camp ovens and covers.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 21st, 1862.

Breakfast Sets, &c.
To Dealers in Earthenware and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, **THIS DAY, Friday, March**

At 11 o'clock precisely, to close an account,
5 crates of earthenware, comprising breakfast bowls and
saucers, breakfast sets, plates, jugs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

53 Kerosene Lamps
Ditto Shades
Ditto Wicks
Ditto Oil, &c.

Highly Important.
To Lamp Manufacturers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Room, on MONDAY, March 24th,
at 11 o'clock precisely,
16 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz. —

Glass foot ditto ditto, rope hanging ditto
Chain, plain, and hanging lamps
Rotted side bracket lamps, side lamps and reflectors
Glass lamps, double bottoms
Shade clips, 3-inch shade rings, chimney brushes
Glass chimneys, 3-inch cut globe
Paper shades, wicks, globeholders
Purest kerosene oil, in small packages, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

65 Best Bazar Banger blades.
To Builders, Contractors, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on
Mitsunamata's Wharf, on **TUESDAY AFTER-**
NOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,

10,000 duchess, 24 x 12, **EX Blue Rock**
 10,000 counties, 20 x 10, **Art blue Bangor slates**
 10,000 counties, 20 x 10, ditto ditto.
 Terms at sale.

near Extensive and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
 52 packages of Assorted Earthenware
 52 packages of Glassware.

Highly important
 To Dealers in Earthenware
 To Glassware Buyers
 To Buyers for the Interior
 To Shippers and others.

Now landing, ex Light of the Age.
 Positively without any reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with

Instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **TUESDAY**, April 1st, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely, 50 packages of sugar, of various qualities, suited for the present requirements of the trade
52 packages of glassware.
* * * The attention of buyers is respectfully directed to the above very important sale, the whole having been cleared with the Government by a party conversant with the requirements of the market.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY next, 27th March, 1862.

Most Important Auction Sale of
Mauritius Sugar, Fine Counters
Coffee, Manila and Plantation
Tea, Congou
Arrowroot, Rice, Lard, Fish

Curries, Mustard, Raisins
Saled Oil, half-pint, Mustard
Bottled Fruits, quarter-pint
Assorted Sauces, Sardines
Bine, Starch, Candles, &c. &c.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
To Shippers, Buyers for the Interior, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with
instructions from the importers to sell, at the
Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY**, 27th March,
1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, viz.,
SUGARS,
500 bags Mauritius sugar, fine counter.
COFFEE.

10 tons fine Manila coffee
 5 ditto plantation ditto
 TEAS,
 200 chests choice congou
 300 half ditto ditto ditto.
 GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES,
 50 cases pint pickles
 50 ditto quart ditto
 25 ditto half-pint capers
 50 ditto 1 lb. jams
 50 ditto quart vinegar
 75 ditto half-pint salad oil
 25 ditto pint ditto
 10 ditto quart ditto
 5 tons arrowroot
 20 cases mustard, 4 lbs. and 1 lb.
 5 ditto ditto, in tins
 2000 Panna rice

60 boxes sperm candles
10 barrels currents
150 boxes fine new muscadine raisins
50 cases bottled fruit
25 ditto assorted sauces
60 ditto sardines, 4 and 4 tins
60 boxes blue, 25 lbs. and 50 lbs.
50 ditto starch, 56 lbs.
20 cases ling fish
5 ditto red herrings, in tins, &c.
Terms at sale.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 2s. per quarter.
Advertisements.
Two lines One shilling.
Four lines Two shillings.

Six lines Five additional lines to
 Single lines Four additional lines to
 ad 24. (three pence) per line for every additional line to
 each insertion.
 * * * All advertisements under six lines will be charged
 as advertising a document, if located.
 * * * Notices, Deaths, and Marriages at such location.
 * * * Advertisers in the country can remit payment by
 postage stamps.

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 at the Office of the Daily News, Fleet Street, FIVE and MARKET
 STREETS, Friday, March 22nd, 1861.

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